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THE
**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



1959

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor H. L. Richardson.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor E.M.Cain.

The Mayor - Councillor S. T. Peak. (ex officio)

Alderman Miss A. U. Chirgwin.

Alderman B. D. Stevenson.

Councillor J. G. Corin.

Councillor T. Cotton.

Councillor W. C. Harvey.

Councillor E. Roberts.

Councillor L. Tonkin.

Councillor W. F. J. Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

D. J. JOHNSON. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. T. HARPER. M.R.S.H., F.S.I.A.

Public Health Inspectors:

R. E. WARBURTON. Cert.R.S.H. & S.I.E.J.B. &
Cert.R.S.I. Meat & Food Inspection.

R. R. PENGELLY. Cert.R.S.H. & S.I.E.J.B. &
Cert.R.S.I. Meat & Food Inspection.



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Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Penzance.

The MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS,

BOROUGH OF PENZANCE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In his Report, which follows, Mr. Harper gives a summary of the daily routine, which is the essential basis of Public Health work: he also comments on two major changes now under way in the area. The first of these, the building of the Drift dam and the progress towards the formation of a Joint Water Board will have far reaching effects on the safety of the water supplies in the Lands End area, but it will remain the responsibility of this Department to keep a regular check on the quality of the water supplied within the Borough, by regular sampling and by close liason with the staff of the new Board.

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The second major change, less predictable in its outcome, arises from the long awaited legislation on slaughterhouse standards. The two basic sets of Regulations - The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 - were followed early in the year by the Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction 1959 and the Slaughterhouses (Appointed Day) Order 1959, which together, by requiring detailed reports on all slaughterhouses not later than November 2nd, 1960, finally put an end to any fears (or hopes!) that progress in slaughterhouse conditions would ever come. From the outset some co-ordinated plan of procedure with neighbouring authorities seemed essential, and this plan, drawn up at a meeting with the Public Health Inspectors of the four Lands End Authorities, was accepted by the Public Health Committee as a basis. Detailed surveys of each slaughterhouse were made and then discussed with the owner in the light of the new legislation: after much behind the scenes activity it was possible for the special Sub-Committee appointed to hold formal meetings with the owners in November, and at this stage it at least became clear that the latter all accepted the view that the present buildings did not come up to their required standards. Unfortunately, having progressed this far, the future remained far from clear, due to the apparent inability of the trade to come together. However there seemed every prospect of the concentration of slaughterhouses hard by the main shopping centre being at least greatly reduced, despite the disappointing weakness of legislation on the question of siting - public health bodies having been left with virtually no control over this important health matter.

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1959 was a measles year, and 383 cases were notified in the Borough out of 1,006 for the whole area - the 1958 figures were 3 and 98 respectively: all but a few of these notifications were in the first four months of the year. There were no notifications of the major infectious diseases, and the isolated case of dysentery (Sonne type) was overshadowed by the mass notification of 26 cases of food-poisoning in late August. Investigation

showed that in fact 53 persons out of a party of 105, members of a Society which had rented a school for the holidays, were affected. All meals were prepared at the hostel by a volunteer staff drawn from members of the Society, but all food remainders had been thrown away before the outbreak was reported and no organism was isolated. Onset and course of the illness suggested a toxin as the probable cause. The standard of hygiene was good and a later party completed its holiday without illness.

The generally improved picture of infectious diseases over the years is, of course, in part due to the various immunisation campaigns, now largely run by the Local Health Authority, but none the less of great importance to District Councils with their responsibility for epidemic control. Latest in the preventive attack is the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme which, started in 1956, made rapid progress during the year, particularly among young adults. Unfortunately it is not possible to claim that the sudden increase in interest was due to health education; as so often happens it needed something other than mere reason to stir the public into action, and in this instance the death from poliomyelitis of a well-known footballer was the trigger to a nation-wide demand for vaccination. Advantage was taken of this by those Authorities that had sufficient vaccine in stock, and in Penzance special evening sessions were held, and were very well attended. By the end of the year 11,165 persons, mainly children and young adults, had been immunised in the Health Area as a whole, and 7,767 had received a third or booster dose.

Another example of this preventive work is the annual visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to X-ray certain groups of schoolchildren: 937 children and school staff were x-rayed in the Health Area. One active case was found in a school in the Borough and immediately isolated in hospital and treated before the tuberculous disease could spread. Chest X-ray was offered to all the staff and pupils, and, through the close co-operation of the Head, 100% staff acceptance was obtained, and only three parents refused to allow their children to be x-rayed - one of these was later followed up, thanks to the persuasive powers of the family doctor. No other cases were found and the patient's infection was traced to another source.

The annual B.C.G. programme to vaccinate children in their thirteenth year against tuberculosis continued, and 449 children were vaccinated in the Health Area, bringing the total to date since the Scheme started in 1953 to 3,365.

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A considerable time each year is spent in dealing with the problems of old people, and it is work which, by its very nature cannot be rushed. The result is hard to measure, but at least in its negative aspect it usually enables one to avoid the distasteful responsibility of compulsory removal to hospital or other safe place under the provision of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. Leaving an old person in her own home often carries with it the risk of fire, and it was therefore a relief when an 89 year old lady eventually agreed to go into hospital after keeping everyone but herself on tenterhooks for the past three years. Another old lady aged 91, also living on her own, whose condition deteriorated so badly that she became bedridden, had to be removed on an emergency order to hospital, but it was possible after one extension of the Order by the Courts to allow it to lapse.

An important advance in the help being given to old people to continue living in their own homes was the decision of the Council to give financial support to a "Meals-on-Wheels" service run by the W.V.S. The service began in December, meals being delivered to twenty-four old people twice a week at a cost of 1/6d per meal to the recipient, the balance of 9d being made up by the Council, which also purchased the equipment. Meals were cooked by the Y.M.C.A and transport provided by Rotary. All new applicants are visited by a Health Visitor, and on her report and any other information available, priorities are decided. This new service is an excellent example of close co-operation between various organisations.

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One of the problems of old age is to find suitable housing, and when illness such as heart disease is added, an unsuitable home may be particularly distressing. The problem of unsatisfactory housing is not confined to the elderly, and there was no sign that the need for more houses is lessening. It was therefore unfortunate that financial stringencies decided the Council to halt its building programme for the time being. A problem which is peculiar to Penzance, in this part of Cornwall at least, is that of the house in multi-occupation. If this type of accommodation were fully sought out the pressure for proper housing might well be still greater. With the existing loop-hole in legislation it is only possible to deal with the more obvious cases, and in one of these fifteen people were found to be living in seven rooms with one other room vacant: of the five families in residence the largest - mother, father and four children - occupied one room only. Fortunately this is an exceptional case for this part of the world, and the situation was eventually relieved.

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The intensification of supervision of food stalls at the Corpus Christi Fair over recent years has shown good results, and the co-operation now being obtained from the Public Health Authorities of the home area of any serious offenders should help in making these better standards more permanent. Recommendations were also made concerning the provision of better sanitary arrangements at this Fair - if only on the principle that "people who live in glass houses....."

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1959 saw the usual steady flow of government edict in the form of Acts, and more particularly of Regulations. There was even one, the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) (Revocation) Regulations, which revoked a previous set just five days before they were due to become operative!

D.L.JOHNSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Area - 3,155 acres

Population - 19,470 (Registrar-General's Estimate mid-year 1959)

Rateable Value - £252, 923

Product of Penny Rate - £1,003

No. of Units of Living Accommodation - 6,785

<u>Livebirths:</u>	136 Male	125 Female	261 Total
	Rate per 1,000 population: 13.4		

<u>Illegitimate Livebirths:</u>	3 Male	9 Female	12 Total
	Percentage of Total Live Births: 4.6		

<u>Stillbirths:</u>	7 Male	7 Female	14 Total
	Rate per 1,000 total Births: 50.9		

<u>Total Births:</u>	143 Male	132 Female	275 Total
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<u>Infant Deaths:</u>	2 Male	- Female	2 Total
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Infant Mortality Rates:

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Livebirths - 7.7

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Livebirths - 8.0

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Livebirths - -

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Livebirths) - 7.7

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(Stillbirths & deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live & Stillbirths) - 58.2

Maternal Mortality. (Including abortion):

No. of Deaths: Nil

Rate per 1,000 Total Live & Stillbirths: Nil

<u>Total Deaths:</u>	135 Male	144 Female	279 Total
	Rate per 1,000 population: 14.3		

SECTION B

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	2	2
Tuberculosis - Other	-	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	3	6	9
Lung, Bronchus	13	1	14
Breast	-	6	6
Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	13	14	27
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	12	29	41
Coronary Disease, Angina	25	22	47
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	4	6
Other Heart Disease	11	21	32
Other Circulatory Disease	11	11	22
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	8	2	10
Bronchitis	4	2	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	3	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	15	7	22
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All other Accidents	-	3	3
Suicide	4	3	7
	135	144	279

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

1.	Heart Disease	85
2.	Cancer	57
3.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	41
4.	Other Circulatory Disease	22

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Penzance.

The MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS,

BOROUGH of PENZANCE

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following details relating to the work of the Public Health Inspectorate for the year ended December, 31st, 1959 and would again express my appreciation of the manner in which the staff, both indoor and outdoor, carried out their duties with such satisfactory results. To them and to my colleagues in other Departments who have co-operated most willingly when asked, I wish to express my sincere thanks.

I would also like to record my appreciation of the valued guidance of the Medical Officer of Health throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. HARPER.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C

CLIMATE 1959.

	TEMPERATURES		RAINFALL	SUNSHINE
	Max.	Min.	Ins.	Hrs.
Jan.	49.0	39.0	7.10	69.1
Feb.	50.1	42.0	.40	84.8
Mar.	53.0	43.0	3.94	137.8
Apr.	55.6	45.4	3.06	169.1
May.	63.0	48.0	1.60	271.6
June.	66.0	53.0	1.00	264.2
July.	70.0	55.0	1.85	286.7
Aug.	70.0	57.0	1.30	241.0
Sept.	70.0	53.0	.11	254.5
Oct.	63.0	53.0	5.19	138.0
Nov.	55.0	46.0	8.96	82.7
Dec.	52.0	43.0	10.28	50.3
Mean	59.7	48.1	Total 44.79	Total 2049.8
			Av. 41.61	Av. 1672

1959 was a warm and sunny year. Mean temperature was above the average throughout the year. Rainfall was above and sunshine was greatly above the average. Sunshine, in fact, was the highest ever recorded in Penzance. No snow was recorded and fog (below 1000 yards visibility) was experienced on 1 day only during the year.

(The above information was provided by Mr. J.H.I.Cable, Borough Meteorological Observer, to whom I am indebted.)

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(1) Water Supplies

The year was a momentous one for the Council's water undertaking. Considerable progress was made on the construction of the dam at Drift valley which was designed for the purpose of supplying water to the un-watered areas of the Land's End peninsula.

During the year an application was submitted to the Minister of Housing & Local Government for an Order to enable a Joint Water Board to be set up for the administration of the water undertakings of the four Authorities in the extreme west of the county. Later a Joint Water Committee was formed to which the Councils of St. Just, West Penwith & Penzance appointed representatives, and subsequently the St. Ives Council agreed to participate.

This marked the beginning of a new era in the water supply position and the ending of this Authority's direct responsibility for the supply of water to the Borough.

In addition to the two major supplies which cater for the needs of the Borough, two minor supplies continued in use through-

out the year and because of the dry summer it was found necessary to augment these supplies by bringing the discarded supplies at Heamoor and Mount Vernon back into service.

Routine sampling from all sources of public supply was maintained throughout the year as indicated in the table below:-

Supply	Where taken	No. taken	No. unsatisfactory
Drift	At works	58	4
	In distribution	59	NIL
Boscathnoe	At reservoir	50	1
	In distribution	44	1
Tolcarne	At Skimmel Bridge	51	NIL
	In distribution	53	6
Gulval	In distribution	52	2
Heamoor	Inlet to reservoir	9	NIL
Mount Vernon	In distribution	5	NIL

Chemical analyses were carried out also on Drift & Boscathnoe supplies

(2) Sewerage

No major changes took place in the public sewerage systems during the year, but a minor extension of the sewer at Greenbank was effected to facilitate the development of land at Tredarvah.

Preparations for the sewerage of Mousehole, Tredavoe and Trevithal were also put in hand and the outline plan for the former village was later submitted for Ministry approval.

(3) Bathing Pools

There is one public swimming bath in the Borough, viz. the Jubilee Bathing Pool, a tidally operated sea water bath, situated at the eastern end of the Promenade.

One corner of this bath which has been partitioned off from the main pool by means of a concrete wall is reserved for the use of children and the water in this section is treated by continuous filtration and chlorination whilst in use.

Weekly sampling from both sections was carried out from mid-June to mid-September and the results generally were reasonably satisfactory.

(4) Food Administration

(a) Food Hygiene Regulations This branch of public health work continued to have priority during the year and a considerable amount of time was devoted to the supervision of catering establishments and food premises, 260 visits being made for the purposes of the Regulations. Altogether nearly 2,000 visits were made to food businesses of all types, which included 75 visits to hotels and guest houses.

Earlier reports have indicated that traders generally had co-operated in the administration of the Hygiene Regulations and had complied with requests for the provision of the necessary equipment. Much of the work therefore during the year was in the nature of checking that this equipment was in fact being well maintained and put to good use, and no breaches occurred which needed to be brought to the attention of the Council.

Attention was also given to the hygienic handling of food on stalls, more particularly to those traders who frequent occasional fairs. Because of their nomadic habits it is pleasing to report that some co-operation was obtained from officers of another Authority in the County who followed up action taken in the Borough on certain of these traders who needed further attention. Generally speaking however, standards of equipment and hygiene have improved very considerably of recent years.

(b) The number of the various types of food traders in the Borough is shown in the accompanying table:-

(i) No. of food premises in the Borough:-

Butchers	34	Sweets & Confectionery	30
Manufacturing Butchers	18X	Hotels, Restaurants,	
Bakers	18	Cafes & Snack Bars	68
Fish-friers	18X	Dairies	27
Grocers	75	Licensed Premises	40
Fruiterers &		Wet fish shops	9
Greengrocers	24	Wine & Spirit	
		Merchants	6
		Ice Cream Premises	101X

(ii) No. of registered premises in the Borough:-

(a) Under Sec. 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955
(See X in (i) above) 137

(b) Under Milk & Dairies Regulations 27

(iii) The number of inspections of all types of food premises is shown in the summary of visits & inspections - Appendix E.

(iv) Unsound and diseased meat which was condemned was until December taken to the premises of Cornish Fish Fertilizers Ltd. at Stable Hobba and used in the production of artificial manures. Towards the end of the year it was decided to allow Mr. Glasson of Hayle to collect this material, much of which went to a glue factory.

Other unsound foodstuffs in small quantities were taken to the Council's controlled tip and buried under supervision.

(c) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-52. The results of tests taken fortnightly during the summer months is as follows:-

	<u>Grades</u>			
	I	II	III	IV
Local Manufacturers	16	14	5	-
Other Manufacturers	6	6	1	-
Cold mix re-constituted locally	2	5	2	-
Total	24(42%) 25(44%) 8(14%) -			

These results show a little improvement on those recorded for 1958, when 78% reached Grades I or II, as compared with 86%(above), but still leave much to be desired.

A breakdown of the results appears to indicate that warm weather may have had an effect on the gradings:-

	<u>May & June</u>	<u>July & Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>
Grade I	12	2	10
Grade II	5	12	8
Grade III	3	5	-
Grade IV	-	-	-

(d) Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949-54. With the exception of a little T.T. milk which was produced and packed at Trannack Mill Farm, Sancreed, the milk retailed in the Borough was supplied from three pasteurising stations, viz. Primrose Dairy Ltd., St. Erth, West Cornwall Milk Co. Ltd., Hayle, and Penryn Co-operative Society Ltd.

Samples taken monthly from each of these supplies resulted as follows:-

	<u>Samples taken</u>	<u>No. which failed</u> <u>Methylene Blue</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>No. which failed</u> <u>Phosphatase</u> <u>Test</u>
Pasteurised	48	1	NIL
T.T.	12	1	NIL

(e) The facilities of the Pathological Department at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary at Truro were utilised for testing all ice cream, milk and water samples, the examinations being carried out free by arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory Service.

(f) Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Early in the year a detailed survey was made of the five licensed premises remaining in the Borough for purposes of the Report which the Council were called upon to prepare for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries

and Food under the terms of the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959.

Subsequently several interviews took place, both separately and jointly with the slaughterhouse operators for the purpose of explaining the Act and of discussing the possible adaptations of the existing premises to bring them into conformity with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

It was apparent at a very early stage that, because of very restricted space, three of the licensed slaughterhouses could not be made to comply with the required standards.

Discussions in respect of the remaining two premises were protracted because of the seeming inability of members of the trade to work out an agreed policy, but by the end of the year the draft report was taking shape.

(5) Housing

Reference was made in the Report for 1958 to the termination of the Council's direct labour building organisation and to the slowing down of slum clearance work consequent upon the financial emergency.

For the first time in many years no Council houses were built during 1959 but 37 were built by private enterprise.

Despite the temporary halt in slum clearance the Housing Committee were still faced with heavy demands for accommodation and a review of housing needs was carried out in November. Although the Council had resolved to cease house building until the interest rate for borrowed money fell below 5%, the Committee were forced to make representations to the Council for permission to resume building to a limited extent.

During the year 32 houses, comprising 4 individually unfit and 28 in clearance areas were demolished. This involved the re-housing of 85 persons.

Closing Orders were made on 3 houses and part of a house, and a further 13 persons were re-housed as a result.

Action was initiated to secure the redevelopment of land in areas included in earlier clearance area schemes. The acquisition by the Council of the houses in Beachfield Terrace was commenced; the properties in Belle Vue Terrace were sold to a local building firm for demolition and redevelopment of the site, and a plan for the development privately of the land within the Abbey Place Clearance Area was approved in principle by the Council.

In addition 28 houses were made fit during the year as a result of action under the Housing Act or Public Health Act. Also 3 Certificates of Disrepair were issued under the provisions of the Rent Act and 5 were cancelled.

Improvement Grants - 53 Discretionary and 4 Standard - were made in respect of 57 houses. The Council also made a start on the provision of the standard amenities in pre-war Council houses where these were missing. Altogether over 600 dwellings are involved.

(6) Refuse Collection & Disposal

There is nothing of particular importance to report on this section of the Cleansing Service. Apart from the decision to acquire a diesel-powered lorry to replace the Karrier Bantam petrol-driven refuse collector which was due for renewal, as the first step in the conversion of the refuse vehicles, no changes took place in the service.

Collection was carried out by 14 drivers and loaders operating three 10 cubic yard Karrier Gamecock refuse collectors and the Bantam referred to above. A weekly collection was made from domestic premises with more frequent collections from business premises according to their needs. For the latter service an income of £390 was received.

An estimate of the refuse collected based on test weighings showed that a total of 6,900 tons was removed from dwelling houses and shops during the year at a cost of £10,700. The disposal cost of £4,134 included the cost of handling large quantities of highways cleanings and refuse from the various public parks for which no records are available.

Disposal was carried out by controlled tipping at the Eastern Green Site and a David Brown 40 T.D. Bulldozer was operated for the purpose.

(7) Factories Acts Administration

The work of the Department is summarised in Appendix C which is reproduced in the form formerly submitted to the Minister of Labour & National Service.

Apart from the investigation of certain complaints concerning dust nuisances and visits in connection with the issue of a Means of Escape Certificate, the inspections carried out during the year were of a routine nature.

Once again it is pleasing to acknowledge the helpful co-operation of the Divisional Factories Inspector and the officers of the County Fire Service.

(8) Rodent Control

One full-time Rodent Operator was employed during the year. Methods of treatment were strictly in accordance with Ministry recommendations and included poisoning and trapping.

No charges were made for the treatment of dwelling houses, but business premises were treated on a contract or cost-plus basis.

In addition to treatments for surface infestations, two treatments of the sewers of the Borough were carried out, and also a 10% "Test Bait" of the whole system.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

Local Authority	Dwelling- houses	Agricul- tural	All other including business & industrial	Total
No. of proper- ties in- spected 73	537	58	415	1083
No. found to be in- fested 42	87	3	70	202
No. treated by Local Authority 42	87	3	65	197

(9) Disinfection & Disinfestation of Premises, etc.

In the absence of any outbreaks of infectious disease very few premises needed fumigation and what little clothing and bedding there was requiring treatment was dealt with at the local hospital by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

A few premises were treated for flea infestation and fly nuisances and either Gammexane in smoke or powder form or an insecticidal spray was used.

APPENDIX A

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Corrected Notifications.)
1959

Disease	Penzance	St. Ives	West Penwith	St. Just
Measles	381	273	331	21
Dysentery	1	4	-	-
Food Poisoning	26	-	4	-
Tuberculosis-				
Respiratory	14	7	6	9
Other	1	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	4	2	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	5	3
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	9	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
1959

AREA	Number of children who completed a Full Course of Immunisation in 1959			Number of children receiving Refresher Doses
	Under 5	5-14	Total	
Penzance	324	20	344	370
St. Ives	107	9	116	227
West Penwith	276	71	347	603
St. Just	80	-	80	115

APPENDIX B

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS 1959

	Nos. on Register 31.12.59	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	Over 65	Total
<u>PENZANCE</u>										
Pul. M.	83	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5
Pul. F.	74	1	-	2	(1)	1	1	3(1)	1	9(2)
Non-Pul. M.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	11	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	-	-	1(1)
<u>WEST PENWITH</u>										
Pul. M.	56	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Pul. F.	45	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Non-Pul. M.	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<u>ST. JUST</u>										
Pul. M.	35	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	(2)	8(2)
Pul. F.	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-Pul. M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ST. IVES</u>										
Pul. M.	36	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1(1)	4(1)
Pul. F.	34	-	-	-	1	2	(1)	-	-	3(1)
Non-Pul. M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

() = Deaths

Total Notifications - 39

Total Deaths - 7

APPENDIX C

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health, (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises	No. on Register	In-spections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i)Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	17	2	-
(ii)Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	99	93	9	-
(iii)Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority(Excluding out-workers' premises).	19	15	-	-
TOTAL	138	125	11	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to out-work)	9	9	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	14	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Out-work

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1), (c).	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making, etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX D

HOUSING.

The following table shows the houses under the control of the Council at the end of the year 1959:-

Parc Wartha	57
Penalverne	170
Gwavas	247
Treneere	395
Temporary Bungalows	50
Princess Royal Estate	479
Mousehole	15
Navy Inn Court & Bowje	49
Prospect Place & St. Clare	98
Custom House Court	12
Miscellaneous Tenancies	32
Quarterly & Monthly tenancies	<u>13</u>
	1617

No. of Houses built by Council	No. of Houses built by Private Enterprise
Nil	37

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE
SANITARY DEPARTMENT

1. Complaints which received attention	175
2. <u>Public Health Act, 1936.</u>	
Drains inspected	88
Drains tested with water	22
Drains tested with smoke	3
Drains found defective	12
Drainage work in progress	36
Drains repaired or renewed	17
New drains provided	3
Water closets inspected	42
Water closets found defective	6
Water closets repaired or renewed	7
New water closets provided	5
Earth or pail closets converted	5
Inspections in connection with nuisances	266
Dampness abated	1
Minor repairs effected	11
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	3
Nuisances from accumulations abated	7
Premises disinfested	7
Premises disinfected	8
Visits re water supplies	31
Water samples taken (a) bacteriological	382
(b) chemical	11
Premises provided with water	1
Sea water samples taken	23
Visits re removal of refuse (a) domestic	24
(b) trade	43
Visits to refuse tips	183
Public convenience inspections	54
Inspections of sanitary accommodation at licensed premises, catering establishments & places of entertainment	12
Inspections of offensive trades	33
Inspections of streams & watercourses	46
Inspections of camping sites	36
General inspections of district	35
3. <u>Housing & Rent Acts.</u>	
Inspections under Section 9	41
Inspections under Section 16	21
Inspections under Section 18	1
Inspections under Section 42	16
Inspections under Section 76	6
Premises found to be overcrowded	
No. of unfit houses made fit	3
No. of demolition & closing orders made	4
Visits in connection with housing applications	5
Visits re applications for Certificates of Disrepair	25
Miscellaneous visits under Housing Acts, etc.	55
General surveys for clearance area action	8
4. <u>Food & Drugs Act.</u>	
Inspections food preparing premises	377
Visits re Slaughterhouse Regulations	39

4. <u>Food & Drugs Act.(contd.)</u>	
Inspections of food stores & shops	801
Inspections of guest houses & hotels	75
Inspections of fish market, stalls & stores	49
Inspections of restaurants, kitchens & canteens	86
Inspections of licensed premises	12
Inspections of ice cream premises	81
Inspections of bakehouses	20
Inspections of fried fish shops	22
Visits to markets	342
Visits for food poisoning enquiries	3
Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations	260
No. of samples of ice cream taken	64
5. <u>Factories Acts.</u>	
Routine inspections carried out	111
Inspections of sanitary accommodation	9
Visits re means of escape in case of fire	5
6. <u>Shops Act.</u>	
Routine inspections carried out	170
7. <u>Milk & Dairies Administration.</u>	
Inspections of dairies	75
No. of milk samples taken	60
8. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
Visits to dwellinghouses	183
Visits to business premises	82
Miscellaneous visits	98
Sewer treatments	2
9. <u>Miscellaneous Visits.</u>	181
10. <u>Notices (other than Housing Act).</u>	
(a) Informal - Served	46
- Complied with	38
(b) Statutory - Served	
- Complied with	2

APPENDIX F

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed & Inspected	1764	1336	432	2893	1869
<u>All diseases except Tubercu- losis & Cysticer- cus Bovis.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	3	7	11	18	7
Carcases of which some part or or- gan was condemned	488	401	2	411	184
Percentage of no. inspected with di- sease other than T.B. & C.B.	27.8	30.5	3.0	14.8	10.4
<u>T.B. only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	16	69	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	115	374	6	-	11
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B.	7.4	33.2	1.4	-	.6
<u>Cysticercus Bovis.</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	5	-	-	-
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally con- demned	-	-	-	-	-

Total Weight rejected.....39 Tons 17 cwts. 107 lbs.
No. of visits to Slaughterhouses.....3,194

In addition to the above, 266 animals were inspected together with a quantity of edible offal, this being meat slaughtered outside the Borough. Of this amount, 5 cwts. 62 lbs. were rejected on account of T.B. & 1 cwt. 23 lbs. were rejected on account of other diseases and conditions.

OTHER FOOD REJECTED

	Tons	Cwts	lbs
Poultry.....		1	97
Fish.....		7	5
Fruit.....		6	107
Bacon & Ham.....			53
Sausages.....			54
Cheese & Cheese Spread.....		1	37
Dried Fruit.....			23
Vegetables.....		17	44
4,915 Canned Goods.....	3	3	44
147 Glass Packed Goods.....			57
Other miscellaneous foods.....			99
	5	0	60

Total number of Condemnation Certificates issued in respect of meat and other foods:- 1,264.

